

Historic, Archive Document

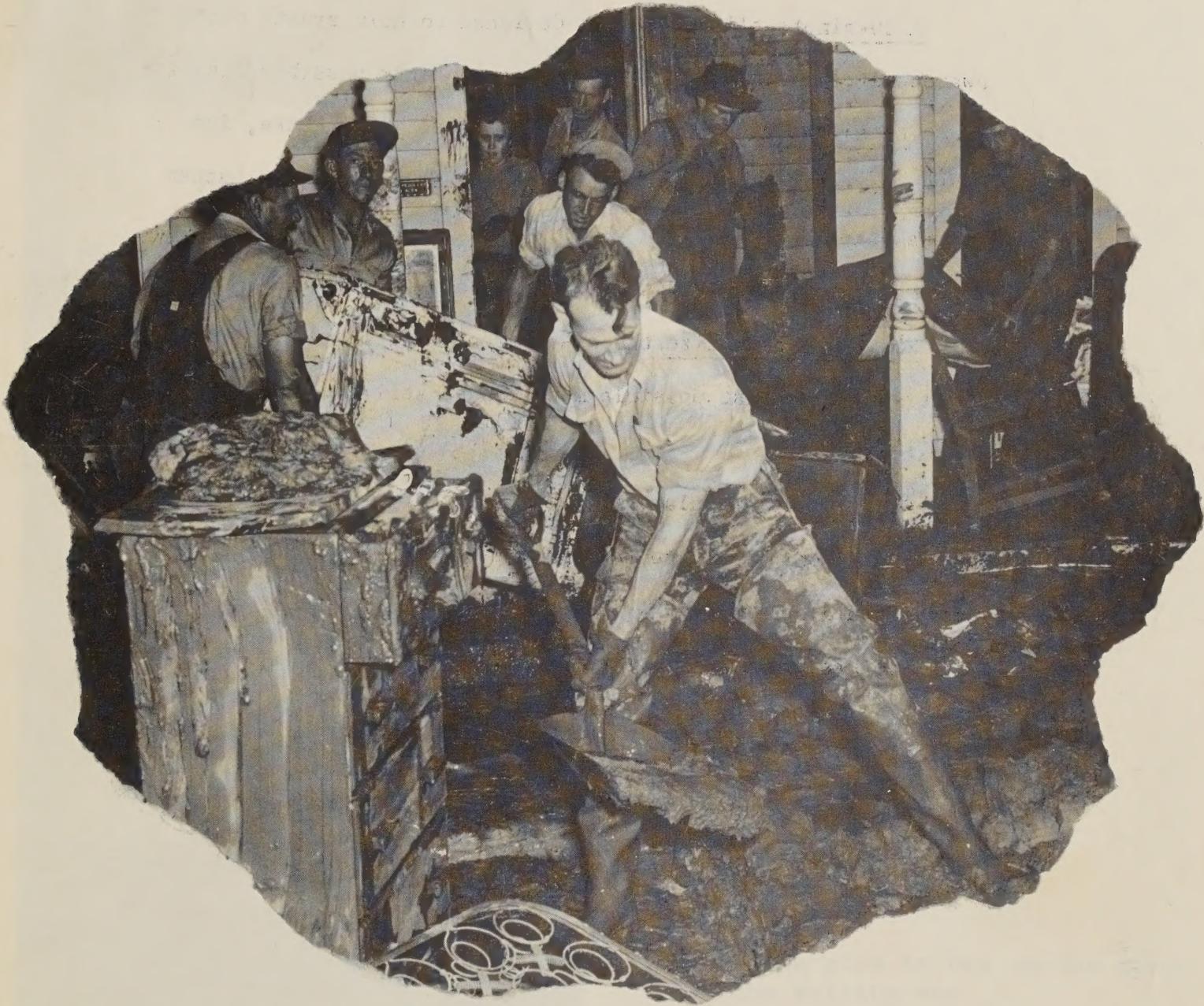
Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

3
a year of...

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RESERVE

DOUBLE TROUBLE

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Federal Extension Service / U.S. Department of Agriculture
in cooperation with
Office of Civil Defense //

NATIONAL

A Year of . . .

DOUBLE TROUBLE

A 20-minute slide-tape set designed to help create public awareness of the need for preparedness against possible disaster.

The slides vividly show flood, tornado, earthquake, ice storm, forest fire, drouth and other disasters that did happen in one year.

Maps show a major disaster in all but one state.

Survivors dramatize the need for community and individual preparedness against possible man-made as well as natural disasters.

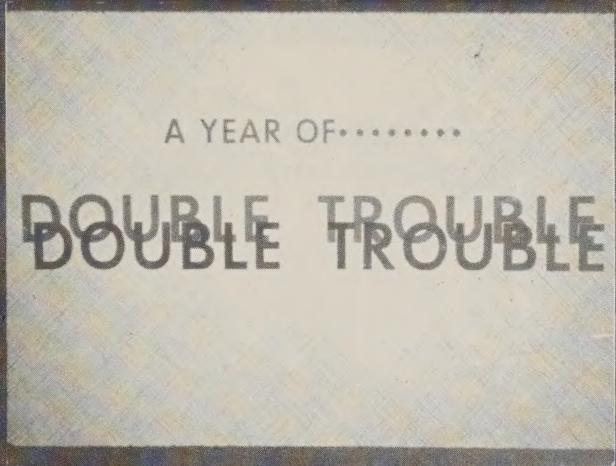
Designed to stimulate interest at civic, club, farm, PTA and other meetings and to start discussion of local preparedness needs; could be used on TV, in exhibits and other ways.

See Presentation Suggestions at end of script.

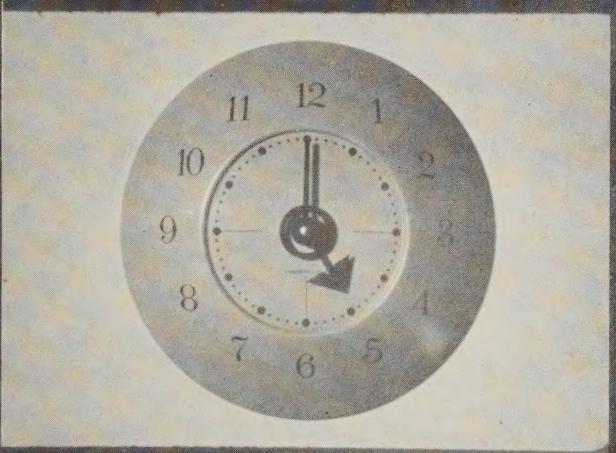


#1

Westminster chimes



#2



#3

Chimes strike 5 --



#4

children play in the orange glow
of the setting sun

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#5

homemakers begin to prepare the evening meal for a leisurely reunion of the family



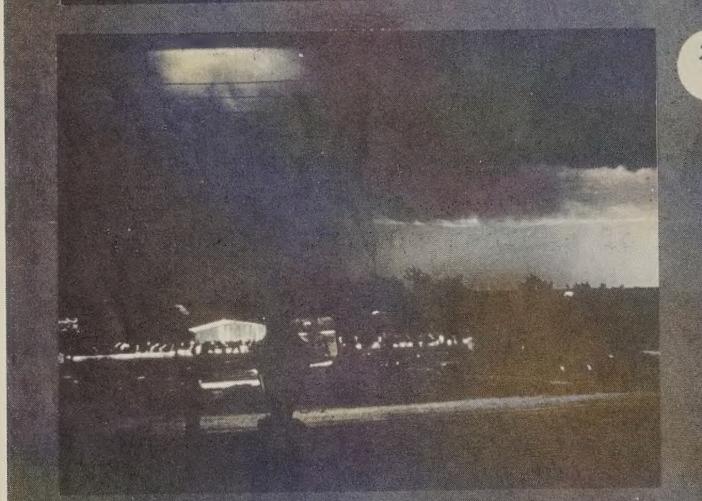
#6

and then it happened!
The southwest sky darkened



#7

and a black tornado roared
over the horizon seething
with death and destruction.



#8

Trees were stripped in minutes
because of the wind and debris
in the air,





#9

houses were shoved from their foundations,



#10

roofs were wrenched from homes and disappeared forever,



#11

and in other cases homes literally exploded. In minutes habitual, pleasant, scenes had turned to disaster. Deep and fearful were the feelings of those faced with the frustration of inadequate knowledge and inability to cope with the results of reality.



#12

How did one lady react? Well, my feeling was one of complete helplessness because I just didn't know what to do in an emergency of this sort.

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13

And the doctors and the ambulance couldn't get to us right away because the roads were blocked,

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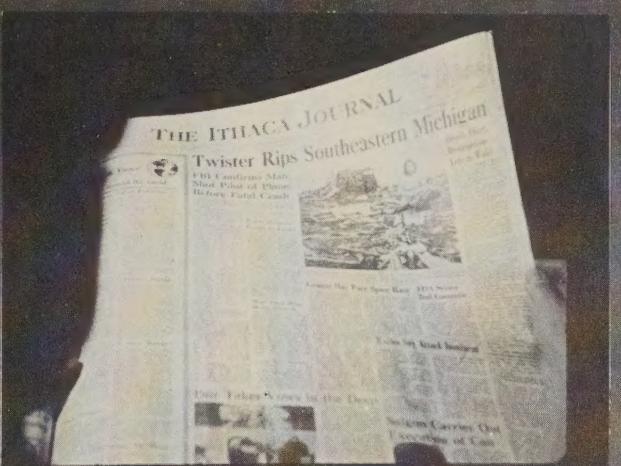
and trees and houses were piled up and you know I don't have any medical or first aid training and I was really at a loss

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and then, of course, some of the neighbor children were badly cut up and had broken bones and they were scared and crying and in such pain and

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16

I will just never forget how helpless I felt standing there and not knowing what to do to help them."



17

Although any disaster is a tragedy in the immediate area -- most of the country sees it as happening at a distance -- observable only through newspapers, radio or television. realized only through newspapers, radio or television.



18

The reports showed that along the five mile path of this Michigan twister, 11 people had been killed, 244 injured, 132 homes destroyed, and 236 others seriously damaged. All together some 375 families were involved. In a matter of minutes total damage -- some two and one-half million dollars.



19

Closer analysis of the year 1964 proves that any state is likely to experience the destructive forces of nature on the rampage.



20

For many of the "lower 48" the Easter Season of 1964 became a sober, waiting affair -- waiting to hear whether friends and relatives in our 49th state were safe.



21

To those in south central Alaska, the earthquake and subsequent tidal wave became a sickening, terrifying experience.



22

The magnitude of the shock is best realized by the fact that more than 1,000 miles of coastline is irreparably changed. Kodiak has sunk 6 to 8 feet, Valdez about 5, Homer and Seldovia from 2 to 4 feet.



23

But despite the ferocity of nature's tremor the timing was such that the loss of life was miraculously low. The Red Cross reports 524 persons injured, 1,800 homes damaged.



24

But no report can accurately document the heroic work of individuals and organizations in restoring services to a semblance of normalcy in the wanning cold bitter winter.

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The Good Friday quake triggered events even more devastating in the coastal towns and villages of Alaska -- even as far south as Crescent City, California.

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A tidal wave varying in height and momentum forced buildings, cars, boats, power lines, and all types of debris farther and farther inland.

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The village of Kodiak lost most of its downtown business area, 46 vessels of the large crabbing fleet are gone -- 80 others were damaged.

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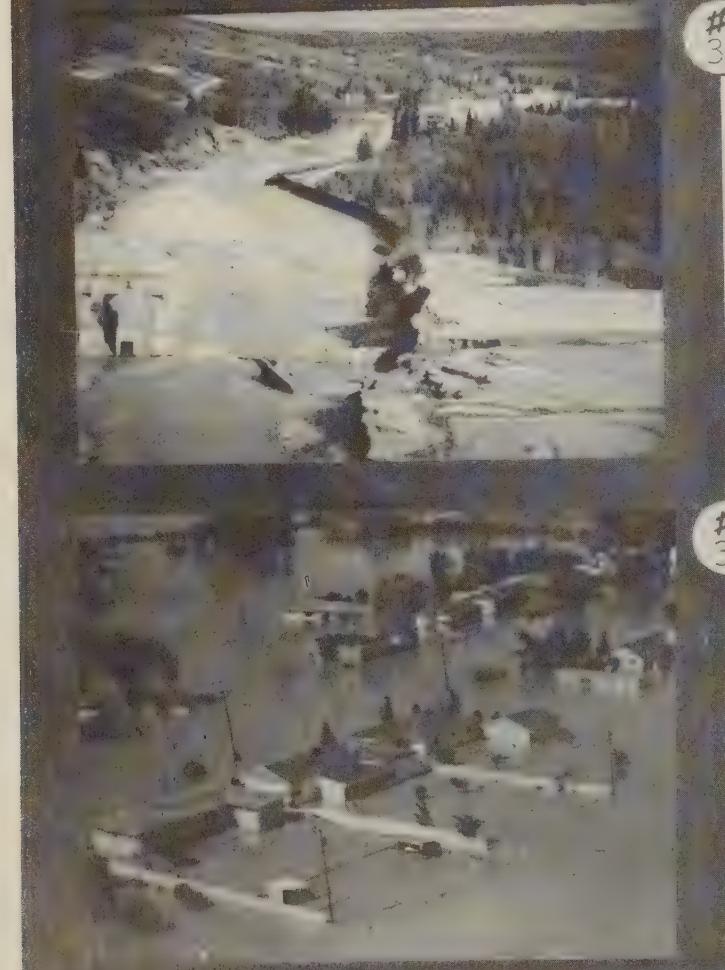
Twice during the night the people of Kodiak flocked to Pillar Mountain to escape the force of angry water.



By day -- a topsy turvey mess with ships on land and buildings in the sea.



The great need the day after? -- communications. An island with its telephone system inundated relied on radio -- privately owned or operated by the armed services.



The floods of Montana and the Northwest, though differing in many respects, have elements in common. They start with abnormal sudden rains and/or broken dams that cascade water downstream in unprecedeted amounts,

32

covering the lower, flatter countryside with silt and debris with no respect for political boundaries.



33

In its wake may also hover death and destruction as witnessed by the farmer of this ranch who returned home to see his house literally explode. His wife and 7 children were inside.



34

But even in the midst of disaster there are touches of humor as one woman said, "All my life I've wanted running water in my house and now I have it running straight through my living room."



35

And where does a farmer begin to clear the land that he has carefully tilled for many years? How does he begin to move the debris and how does he level the land for future use?



36

In some instances the top soil may be so covered with silt as occurred in this California flood that the job is impossible.



37

Where the water is reinforced with logs in the timbered areas such as California, Oregon, and Washington the destruction of nature has a force equivalent to thousands of battering-rams pounding, breaking, and covering everything in its



38

path even to bridges that must give way in the irresistible plunge to the sea.



39

On December 4th the northeast and particularly New York State suffered one of the worst ice storms in its recorded history. Temperatures hovered around the 30 degree mark while freezing rain lashed the eastern portion of the state.



40

Glittering ice painted scenes of lethal beauty on trees and wires. With the loss of power to approximately 80 thousand customers, there also disappeared in many cases heat, water, refrigeration, and telephone facilities.



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Superhuman work was necessary to bring services to people exposed to the rigors of winter. The linesmen involved used a year's supply of insulators and wire in just 6 days.



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To do this 1,300 men worked double shifts to restore power. 600 suits of thermal underwear were purchased from one store alone.



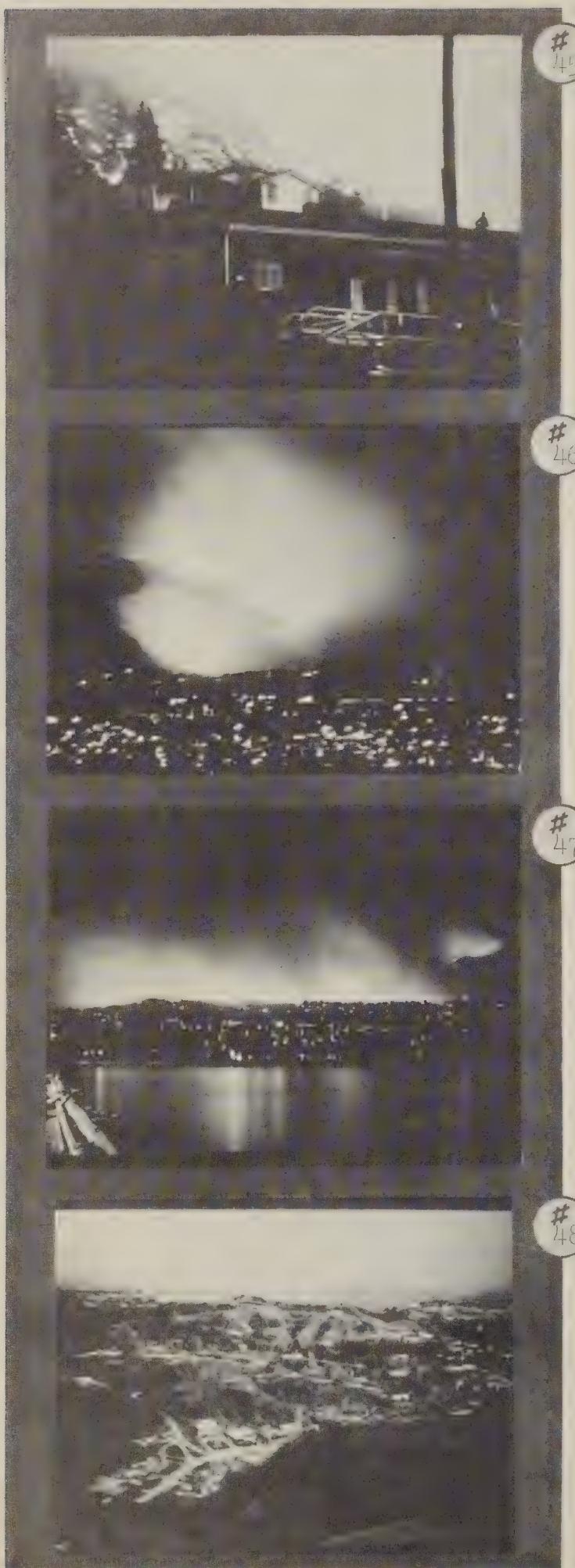
43

Earlier in the year on the opposite side of the country, in California, an outbreak of fires made weird patterns in the sky



44

and though men fought valiantly to contain the blazes, the vicissitudes of weather caused the fighters to retreat constantly until the



hillside blazes encroached on human habitation.

The scenes, though awesome by day, reflected a weird inferno at

night that irresistably spread to destroy everything in its path.

After the fires were extinguished the burned hillsides became the target of rain that caused mud slides to add to the turmoil in the region.



49

Most of the disasters shown have occurred with but relative little warning, but there are other types that, like creeping paralysis, move so slowly that man often fails to follow nature's warnings.



50

Most of the country in 1964 suffered from an abnormal shortage of rain and by fall streams that normally carried water were running dry.



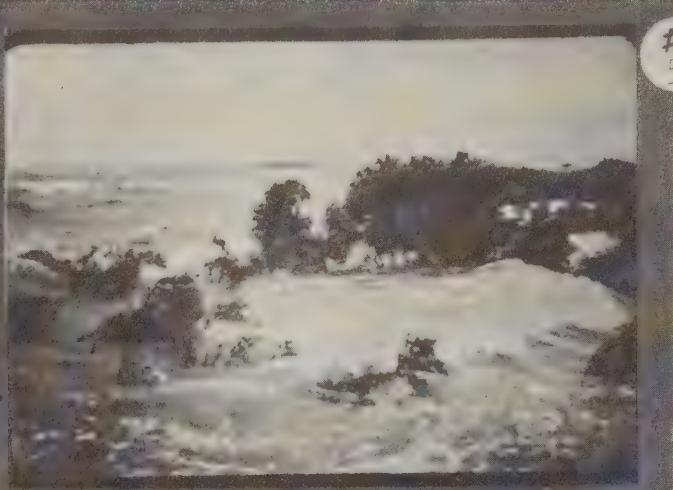
51

Even the mighty Susquehanna had eddys and still areas that made it look like a stagnant pond.



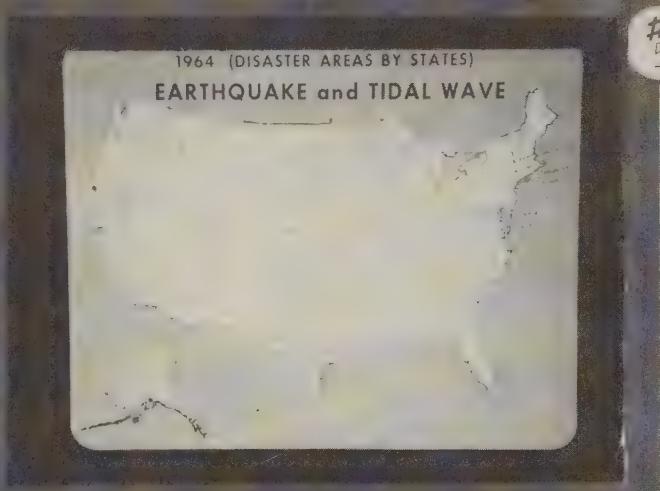
52

Large cities, surveying the inexorable drop of the water in their reservoirs, worried about an adequate supply for the large city population. Wells ran dry and water had to be carted to both people and animals.



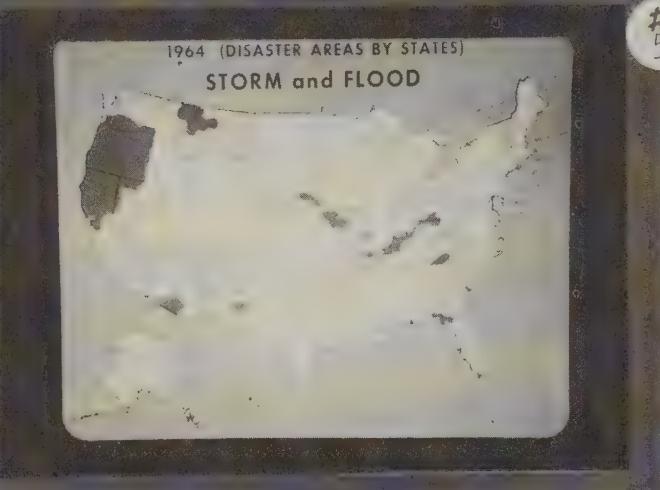
53

A number of states periodically experience the brunt of hurricanes -- one of nature's greatest forces. With an adequate warning system and meticulously detailed plans of action, losses, though terrifying, are normally confined to property damage. No better testimonial to preparedness exists anywhere! But let's look at 1964 in detail.



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Here are the principal states and areas that suffered quakes and tidal wave damage



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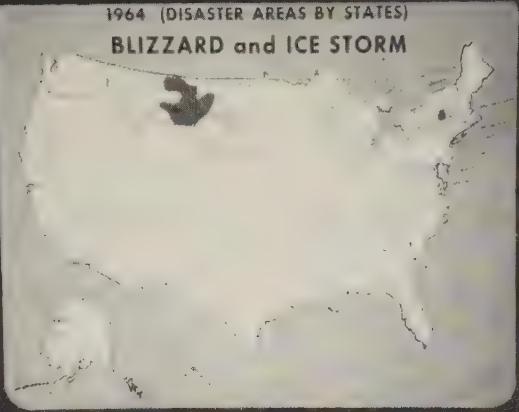
----those that suffered floods and storms



56

----the centers of fire damage

1964 (DISASTER AREAS BY STATES)
BLIZZARD and ICE STORM



57

-----the blizzards and ice storms

1964 (DISASTER AREAS BY STATES)
TORNADO and HURRICANE



58

-----tornados and hurricanes

1964 (DISASTER AREAS BY STATES)
DROUGHT



59

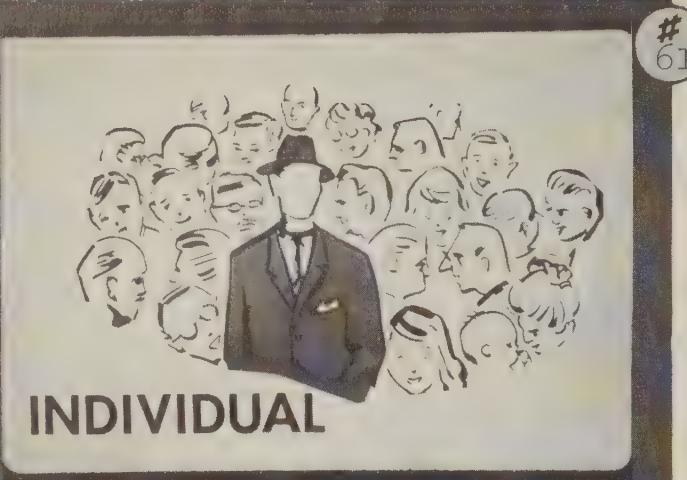
-----and the areas that needed relief measures from drought.

COMBINED 1964 DISASTERS



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The solid red masses indicate the principal disaster regions of 1964. Plotted together they needed nearly three quarters of a billion dollars of relief assistance from the federal government alone, and involved 12 thousand persons and more than 70 thousand homes.



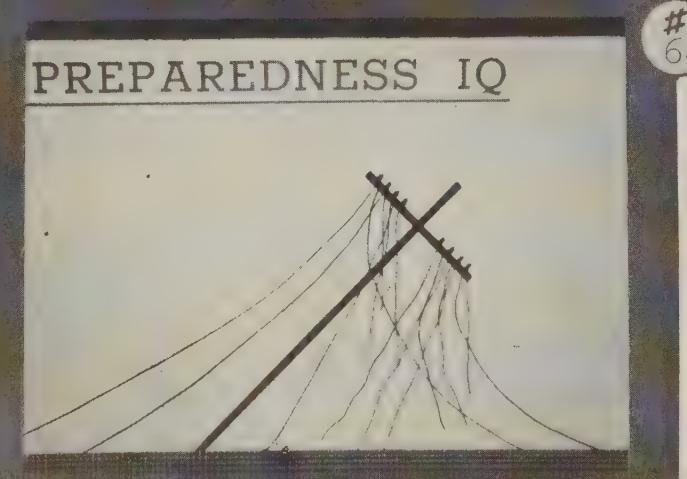
The point is abundantly clear that each individual should prepare himself with knowledge and training to meet any emergency, natural or man-made.



Each family should prepare itself not only with knowledge but also with a family protection area or as a minimum the safest place in the home for each kind of disaster. More complete protection would call for a family fallout shelter.



And the community should prepare itself with a comprehensive plan of action. Protection against possible nuclear attack would include community fallout shelters adequately marked for identification and stocked for emergencies.



What can we learn from 1964? Many of the disasters pinpoint the probable loss of power. And the inability to communicate within or outside of the immediate disaster section. Corollaries indicate a loss of water at a time when water may be needed most. There may also be the loss of heat when heat is most needed. And then too there is the matter of light for emergency action after dark.



65

Is your knowledge of medical self-help or first aid adequate to meet conditions of emergencies such as you've seen? Is there adequate clothing for all types of weather conditions? Is it possible that camping equipment may solve some of the problems of cooking, light or heat? Is food and water available in containers that cannot be contaminated?



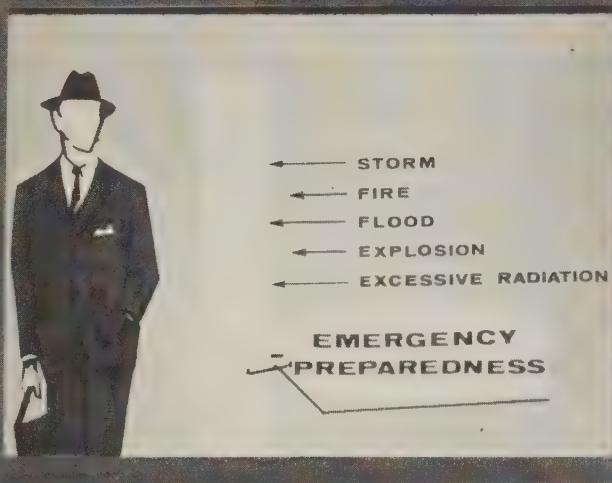
66

In your own home, do you know the safest place in case of hurricane, tornado or radioactive fallout? Is your heating plant operable without the use of electricity? Although a fireplace may be an inadequate source of heat, in some instances even an inadequate source is better than none. Do you have a supply of fuel that can keep a fireplace going should it be necessary?



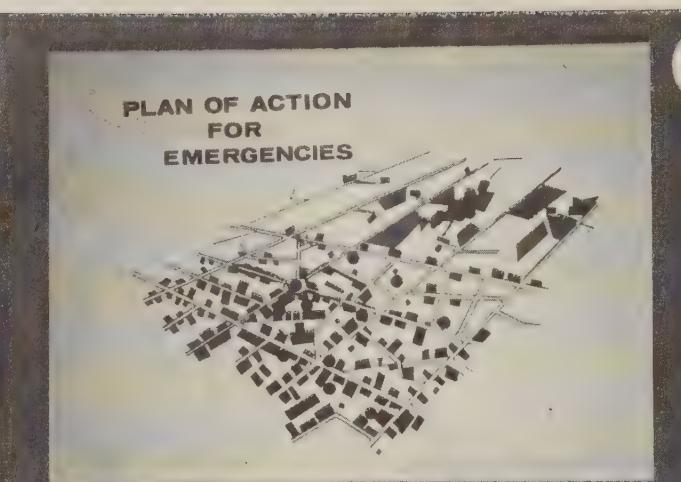
67

Do you have a household inventory and other records kept in a safe place so that insurance and other questions may be answered at a later date when figures and facts are needed?



68

These are only a few of the questions that each family has an obligation to ask itself. Thus each individual, each family, and each small segment of the neighborhood has an obligation to prepare itself with the knowledge and training necessary to carry through the initial stages and if necessary the prolonged siege of any emergency.



69

It might be time to raise the question of whether the community does have an emergency civil defense plan. It is the responsibility of the local Government to be prepared to function in an emergency. A community can prepare itself by seeing that everyone who has a critical emergency role, both public and private, understands what he is to do and what's expected of him.



70

A few meetings of the right people at the proper time will uncover potential problems and possible solutions and will get the group started toward a plan of action for emergencies. Each of us needs to know what our community is and how we can help.



71

The indomitable spirit of the American people has been and will be able to survive disasters of the future. Under a community Civil Defense plan emergency services are coordinated.



72

The American Red Cross and its affiliates work with hospitals,



#73

the fire department and its rescue section,



#74

the local and state police,



#75

the Salvation Army, and other organizations all will play an invaluable role in any emergency.



#76

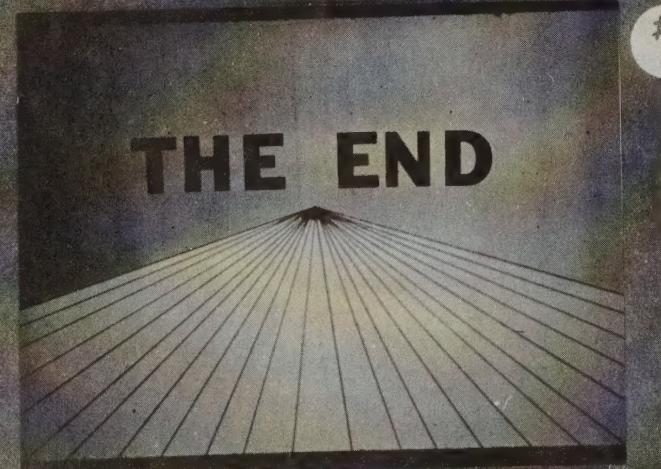
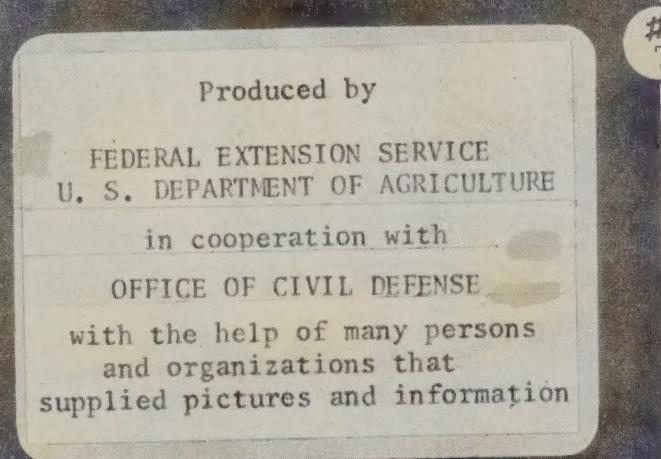
The Armed Services have performed valiantly in alleviating suffering. One of the most evident forms of help has been from helicopters that reach otherwise inaccessible places.



The personnel of the Cooperative Extension Service are familiar with the disaster area and their assistance is invaluable in any emergency. Prior to an emergency, they and the Civil Defense office will be glad to help you, your family or community, with survival plans.



Preparedness for natural disasters though it involves the type of learning that each of us hopes never to use is a sound and a sensible investment in the future.



END

Suggestions for Presentation

The effectiveness of any presentation depends upon careful advance planning.

There are 80 slides in the set which require a 2 x 2-inch projector, preferably an automatic projector with remote controls.

Check to see whether you have a: (1) Single track tape with sound signals for cueing slide changes; (2) single track tape without the sound signals; (3) dual track tape for automatic electronic tripping with automatic projectors. You will need a recorder which can play back at 7-1/2 inches per second.

Use a large size screen if possible. All the slides are for horizontal projection.

You May Need Three People. One person to introduce the show and operate the projector; one person to operate and synchronize the recorder manually if it is not tied in with the projector for automatic tripping; one person to operate the house lights on cue.

Room Lighting. Make sure you can darken the room enough that you can just read newspaper headlines at normal reading distance when you are standing in front of the screen and facing it.

If you are using a reading light at the lectern or the projector, make sure that it does not shine on the screen or in the audience's eyes.

Coach the person who is responsible for the room lights to turn them off without direct cues from you; off when the music starts or the first slide is flashed on the screen, and on when the "End" slide flashes.

Seating. You will gain many good seats by not having a middle aisle. Eliminate this by placing your projector on a stand high enough to clear the heads of spectators. Don't seat people closer than 2 times the width of your screen. Keep the viewers close to the line of projection, not fanned out to the sides.

Sound. Make a test run to check sound levels. Then relocate the tape so that you will be ready to go when needed.

Projection. Check the focus and align the slides on the screen before your audience arrives. Have a spare bulb handy. If you are using a manual projector, stack used slides away and in a separate pile so that you will not project them twice.

